FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Grand Opera House-The Silver King. & P. I Globe Dime Museum-228 Bowers,
Madison Square Thentre-The Rajah, \$20 F. M.
Madison Square Thentre-The Rajah, \$20 F. M.
Prop York Museum - Reclaim - S P. M.
Prople's Garden-Facelaim - S P. M.
Prople's Theatre-Rose Model, 5 P. M.
Spencor's Palace Stante Limit-Variety, Land S F. M.
Standard Theatre-The Merry Dorless, \$15 P. M.
Standard Theatre-The Merry Dorless, \$15 P. M. Globe Dime Museum -78 Boxery. Standard Thratte-Lie Nerry Durhes. \$15 P. M.
Sam Francisca Ministria-5 P. M.
Theatre Comique-Numera Gnati Fredr. 2 and F. M.
Tony Paster's Theatre-Visc. 5 P. M.
Union Square Theatre-Past Denins. 5 P. M.
Widdow Theatre-Pett's As Lon. 5 P. M.
Eth Av. Theatre-La Nasotta 5 P. M.
BAAv. Theatre-Kerr, Out. 5 P. M. 84th St. Theater-Her Atmonster. P. M. 824 St. Theater-The Research, S.P. M.

Subscription by Mati-Post Paid. DATLY, Per Month..... BUNDAY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year WERKLY, Per Year ... THE SUN, New York City.

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Waxair, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large appe. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Buffalo.

The slate makers were busy in Buffalo yesterday morning, as they had been for days before the Convention: but it did not appear as though there would be any difficulty in securing a State ticket satisfactory through-

The Democratic State Convention opened under favorable auspices, and ALFRED C. CHAPIN of Kings was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. CHAPIN's speech dealt with the State finances, the free causis, and sundry administrative reforms; he also paid a compliment to the Governor. With the calling of the roll of delegates there appeared the speck of trouble which had been looked for The County Democracy protested against the admission of Tammany, and notice was given of a counter protest; but the contest was quickly settled in the afternoon by the proper committee. which adopted the resolution of last year's Convention giving an allotment of 24 to Tammany and 10 to Irving Hall, but declaring the County Democracy to be the regular organization; and this resolution. when reported to the Convention, was adopted by a large majority. By a unanimous vote the Convention elected Mr. THOMAS E. BENEDICT as permanent Chairman, and a host of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. By a unanimous vote, also, the Convention adopted the platform, which reaffirms that of last year, recites the advantages that have accrued to the State through the Democratic triumph of last November, and endorses Gov. CLEVE-TAND's administration. The next thing was the ballot for candidates. The first ballot for Secretary of State resulted in the nomination of ISAAC H. MAYNARD of Delaware county, who has been a member of Assembly and is now County Judge; and the nomination of the other four candidates was next in order, which kept the Convention till a late hour of the night.

The Republican party seems to be very short of available candidates for President Gen. ARTHUR, Mr. EDMUNDS, and Mr. LINCOLN have been mentioned of late; and now we hear that the friends of Judge MILLER of the Supreme Court are going to put him up. But this won't work. No Judge of the Supreme Court has over been nominated for President. Judge McLEAN was a standing aspirant in the Whig party for many years, but he was always disappointed. Judge FIRLD is an aspirant in the Demograt party, but the prize still seems to hang too high for him to reach.

Perhaps, after all, the Republicans may come back to Brother BLAINE. His nomination would mean something, and would give us a lively and interesting ennyass. With ABTRUR OF EDMUNDS OF MILLER IT Would be quite too dull

It is true Mr. BLAINE does not stand forward as a candidate; but if the Republican Convention should insist upon it, we dare say his unwillingnes, might be overcome. But an interesting and indispensable preliminary is the defeat of the Stalwart ticket in New York in 1983.

A Foredoomed Candidate.

From reading the remarks of our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Eccuing Transscript, upon the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, we should judge that the campaign in that State, although itresult will not be officially certified to untiafter the 6th of November, is as good as determined now. Last year when Gen. BUTLER finally became a candidate for Governor, the Republicans professed to despise him, and no doubt they really did hate him; but he beat them by only a few votes less than 14,000, and in that canvass the Prohibitionists cast 2.137 votes. Now BUTLER is in office and a much more formidable opponent than he was last year. The Prohibition vote promises to exceed 10,000, and it would take a candidate of uncommonly telling qualities to turn him out.

At such a crisis, the Transcript makes out Mr. Rominson, who has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans, to be but a very second-rate sort of a Massachusetta character. He has not sympathized with the recent developments of civil service reform. For this failing, our esteemed contemporary deems it a sufficient apology to say that he is a little old fashloned. It thinks that Mr. Robinson is all that could be required of a candidate in this respect, because real civil service reformers are very few. Even a Republican candidate must not be counted on as a civil service reformer, since, in the language of our contemporary. "actual, sincere, vital faith in civil service reform is as rare among politicians of his generation and bringing up, as doubters of the account of the creation in Genesis were fifty years ago." The Transcript has doubtless studied this question in Massachusetts, and perhaps its view of the subject is right. Pos sibly it doesn't make so much difference there after all whether or no Mr. Robinson really believes in civil service reform as preached by the Hon. GEORGE PRISBIE HOAR.

But in one other respect we fear for Mr. ROBINSON that our contemporary's estimate is not accurate. "As for the free pass question," says the Transcript, "Mr. Robinson rightly regards it so more than the legislator's due if he be carried free from and to his distant home, while he sacrifices, day by day and month by month, his time and labor in the service of the Commonwealth for a merely nominal pay." That is to say, Mr. Ronin-

live as he desires, thinks it right and proper to take a little bribe from the railroads in addition. He can indemnify himself for serving the State at small pay by allowing the rail-

roads to carry him gratis. Perhaps the Transcript and Mr. Robinson think that eventually the railroads might relieve the State entirely from the burden of paying the public officers, or, at least, of paying the salaries of the Great and General Court. Then Massachusetts would possess a genuine railroad Legislature. Or, if that would be a little hard on the railroads, all other corporations holding State charters might be induced to contribute their share toward paying the lawmakers of the Commonwealth, by providing them free of charge with gas, or fuel, or life insurance policies, or anything else those corporations might happen to deal in.

Such a doctrine as this doesn't stand much hance of general approval even among Maseachusatta Ropublicans, and the candidate who adheres to it is not very likely to beat BEN BUTLER. As for the Transcript, we only advise it to read with greater attention THE Syn, which shipes for all. Thus it may obtain from time to time enlightenment on a subject which it seems at present to comprehend very faintly. The free pass system and all kindred devices that have arisen from the corruption and political degradation of the past twenty years, must go. So must those who have engendered and encouraged such abuses. The Republican party must go!

The Power of the State to Abate Nuisauces.

The authority under which the Governor has recently compelled certain manufacturing establishments in Queens county to cease operations, on account of the noxious and unwholesome odors to which their fat-boiling, starch-making, and other processes gave rise, is derived, we suppose, from the eighth section of the act to establish a State Board of Health, as amended by the Legislature of 1882.

This empowers the Governor to require the State Board of Health to examine into unisances affecting the security of life and health in any locality. If the State Board certifies to the existence of a public nuisance the Governor may declare it to be such, and may order its abatement; and he is further authorized to require the District Attorney. Sheriff, and other officers of the county to

execute and obey his order. "Any act of any such county officers," the statute goes on to say, "in the abatement of any such nuisance so declared, which shall be reasonable or necessary for the execution of such purpose, shall be lawful and justifiable, and the order of the Governor shall be their protection."

The power thus conferred may seem extraordinary, at first thought, but it is appar-

ently constitutional. It is justified as a part of the police power which exists in every State, and under which, in the language of Chief Justice REDFIELD of Vermont, "persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens in order to secure the general comfort and prosperity." Sometimes this police power must be exercised in a summary manner. There are cases, says Judge Cooler in his celebrated treatise on Constitutional Limitations, "where it becomes necessary for the public authorities to interfere with the control by individuals of their property, and even to destroy it, where the owners themselves have fully observed all their duties to their fellows and to the State. A strong instance of this description is where it becomes necessary to take, use, or destroy the private property of individuals to prevent the spreading of a fire, the ravages of a pestilence, the advance of a hostile army, or any ther great public calamity." And the same tearned writer includes among the well-recognized police powers of each State complete authority to provide for the abatement of

nutsances. It may be said that the individual is left without any legal remedy if his property happens to be destroyed or damaged under the statutory order of the Governor when it does not in fact constitute a nuisance. Alike ction, however, applies to the exc the police power in many of its forms. If the officer through whom the State acts commits any wilful wrong, he will of course be punishable for it. If, on the other hand, he unwittingly inflicts injury in the honest discharge of his duty, the State may always be relied upon to make suitable compensation to the persons injured. Under our State Board of Health act, the alleged maintainer of a nuisance has very little ground for complaint. The preliminary inquiry by the Board is judicial in its nature, and if the result is adverse, the owner can hardly contend that he has been deprived of his property without due process of law.

The Brooklyn Mayoralty.

An interesting and important question arises in Brooklyn this autumn for determination by the Democratic party.

Is there or is there not a Democrat in that city capable of administering the municipal Government better than SETH Low, the present Republican Mayor?

We have no doubt there is. In saying this we do not disparage Mr. Low's ability. The Democrats who question his executive capacity make a serious mistake. He is also much stronger as a mere political manager than some of them suppose. But there must be men in the Brooklyn Democracy of equal or superior administrative talent, and as honest and carnest and able as he is in the cause of good government.

Why should not such a man be preferred Brooklyn is a Democratic city. The political doctrines of home rule and of the Mayor's direct responsibility to the people, which the Republicans now claim as their own, are distinetively Democratic in spirit and origin. It it were true that Mr. Low had given Brookyn a non-partisan Government, there might some force in the argument put forward by the Young Republicans there in favor of maintaining him in power. But his non partisan policy has consisted in preferring Republicans for nearly all the most impor tant and influential offices, when there was ertainly no difficulty in finding competent Democrats for at least half the places, if he and really desired to show no preference to either party. The treatment of Mr. WILLIAM C. DE WITT shows that, whatever his friends may say, Mr. Low himself can hardly profess to have been a non-partisan Mayor. Mr DE WITT was a lawyer of well-known ability who had served Brooklyn long and well as Corporation Counsel; but he was a Democrat, and, although he had supported Mr. Low, he was turned out to give the place to a Re-

publican. As a non-partisan, therefore, we do not hink Mayor Low's position is very strong; but as a Republican he is a formidable candidate, and can only be defeated by the nomination of the strongest sort of a Democrat.

The Corean Ambassadors, who have been kept trotting about all over the city during the last few days, must have a lively idea of the Yankee passion for sightseeing. Their rainbow-hued garments have been seen fluttering on son, fluding his salary insufficient for him to I the tops of tall buildings, reflecting prismatio

colors in the streets, and gleaming from the lofty span of the big bridge, until they have become a familiar sight. However, judging her have enjoyed it all, and are neither tired of sightseeing nor sorry they left their ancient nermit country to visit this busy modern land of America.

As Governor of Massachusetts, BEN BUT LER is not only useful, but lively. In the expressive parlance of his adopted State. "he makes things hum." He may not be as good a man as Mr. Frisnik Hoan and it is probable that he can't quote as many hymns as the Worcester Pickwick-Pecksnipp can, but he is a great deal more active and picturesque. He appeals to the imagination, and at the same time satisfies the common sense of his fotlowers. He is a live man, and attracts the interest of live men. The leading Republicans in Massachusetts are about as at-tractive and as inspiriting as a collection of mummics. By the side of their timid re-speciability and threadbare cant, he looms up before the popular eye a constant source, in the language of the subscription books, of instruction and amusement. While he is Governo the people feel that he earns his salary, and that they get more than the worth of their money in the entertainment he provides and the amount of work that he does. That is a great thing.

A great many Democrats become fools when they talk about civil service reform, so

called. The Detroit Evening Journal, a cleverish paper of the modern kind, contends that "the wo-column editorial is out of date;" "the bright, snappy, fresh paragraph has usurped

the place of the solemn labored leader." This opinion is not without reason, but it is mistaken nevertheless. The essential difference between the high journalism of the present day and that of the past consists in adapting the discussion of the editorial page to the necessities of the case. It may be necessary to write long articles, and then they must be written. The bright, snappy paragraph has its use, but it will not do to set it up as the only mode of journalistic debate. Common sense must govern in all things and the means must always be adapted to the ends. Let our esteemed contemporaries of the so-called modern school take these truths to heart. Long articles and ciaborate leaders are often indispensable.

On one question Governor PORTER of Indiana disagrees with President ARTHUR. Mr. Porren says now that what carried Indiana in 1880 rese the superior organization of the Republicans, whereas President ARTHUR, as is well cnown, said it was soap. The weight of evidence is in favor of President ARTHUR.

There is turmoil in the Providence Base Ball Association, and one faction says it is all because Jay-Eve-See trotted on the Providence track in 2:10%. Some members of the associa-tion wish to wind up its affairs, and the others say that these have gone horse mad and want to break up the ball nine. If the insanity of these horse lovers reaches the point that nothing will suit them but to be the owners of Jay-Eye-See they had better got him now, for if he beats St. Julien to-morrow it is not at all unlikely that he will become the property of some New York horse lover who won't sell.

An uncomfortable result of the increased numbers of the Forty-eighth Congress is seen in the current plans to readjust the space allotted to members in the House, so as to intro duce into it thirty-two more desks and the same number of additional chairs. One of the chief measures adopted for procuring these extra accommodations has been to encroach upon former aisle space. When the question of census reapportionment comes upafter 1890. the practical matter of senting the Representatives is likely to play a larger part in the selection of an aggregate number for a basis than

Chief LITTLE SHELL, whose band of Chippewas live in the Turtle Mountains, refuses, according to a Devil's Lake despatch, to allow his reservation to be surveyed for the purpose of reduction. The land is in Dakota; and, as it is said to measure only 30 miles by 24, he probably thinks that the white men have, for the present, enough land without taking his. At all events, the condition on which all the reductions proposed by the Sanata committee are based is the free consent of their Indian owners and occupants.

It seems that to move the cars across the dge will require not only an endless o but endless experiments. There were long delays again yesterday morning, and no cars could be run after noon. Grips failed to work, and a car jumped the track. Any one who starts from either end of the bridge in a car does not know when he will reach the other end.

The newest of our possessions proves old shough to export mummies to Europe, four of these articles having just been brought from Alaska to San Francisco on their way to the Berlin Museum. Mr. SEWARD, in originally advocating the purchase of Russian America. was enthusiastic in his anticipations of its future wheat crop; but even his foresight did not detect the trade in mummios.

SITTING BULL's quandary, which has postponed his reception into the Church, namely, his inability to decide which of his two wives to turn adrift, is less discreditable to the ious chief than some past exploits which cost him no doubts or scruples. It has been rumored that the Indian Office desires to enforce monogamy on the reservations, to the extent of punishing any Indian who will not put away every one of his wives except one wife. Should this plan ever be carried out, the Commissioner would have all the business on hand that he could attend to.

Gov. BUTLER has discovered that it costs seventy cents to sell, in order that it may be converted into vinegar, a dollar's worth of liquor seized by the Massachusetts State police. Keeping whiskey away from the topers of Massachusetts seems to be about as expensive as furnishing Bibles to the heathen.

We are glad to hear that this is a great year for potntoes in New England, New York and Canada. The farmers have fought a hard battle with the potate bug during the last few years, and they seem to have triumphed over their striped foe all along the line, as the acreage of the potato crop has been increased fifteen per cent. This is the sort of victory that everybody can rejoice over.

About three weeks ago, in a sham battle in New Jersey, a dozen soldiers were seriously wounded by gun wads. Yesterday, in a sham battle in Missouri, a soldier was killed by a cannon wad. It is time to stop this sort of thing. These accidents belong to the same category as the cases which appear so frequently in the newspapers of boys who kill their playmates while playing with guns and pistols. Men who call themselves should know better than to fool with firearms.

It is strange to hear that the sham Maid of the Mist has been brought back from Lewister to Niagara in order to be sent again through the whirlpool rapids. Her first performance was tame enough; for the craft, built up from an old scow, without engines or paddle wheels and without a soul on board to guide her, wa but a shabby imitation of the true steamer, with her living passengers, that had in former years made the same voyage. Probably a crowd can be gathered to see this parody repeated.

Philadelphia Democratic Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.-The Democratic Coroner William H. Hooper, M. D.: Clerk of the Cour of Quarter Research. Usange H. Snowden. The District Attorney's Convention declined to bomination a candidate. The normalism of George L. Graham, the means beach of the Republicana, being thus cadores.

"There are Mr. Jackson and Mr. Kraemer, said Mr. Arnold of the New York Bible Society to a Sun reporter, as he pointed out two me who were standing near two packing boxes in an enclosure in the Castle Garden rotunds. 'And," he continued, as he saw a number of

The Work of Distributing Sooks Among

mmigrants entering from the harbor side, "a tar was overlaid with a simple band ship has just come in, and our agents will of lace, and the face of the altar begin immediately to distribute Bibles and was hung with shimmering folds of silverNew Testaments." Before he had finished speaking, one of the agents was bending over a box and filling the arms of the other with Bibles and Testaments. The immigrants must be Germans or Hun-

garians," said Mr. Arnold, " as Mr. Kraemer is going to do the distributing."

The party of immigrants entering the enclosure appeared to be composed both of Germans and Hungarians, with a few Slavs. The latter could be easily distinguished, as the wore short trig black jackets, trimmed and embroidered with black cord braid after the fashion of hussar uniforms, white pantaleons running into high top boots, and skull caps set auntily on the side of the head. There were

some Hebrows among the group.
"It's no use offering them a Bible or a Tesament." said Mr. Kraemer, "because they wouldn't take either."

Just then a large, swarthy man came up to

Mr. Kraemer and asked in German what books he had. Mr. Kraemer told him. 'Have you a Hungarian Testament?" he said. Hungarian or German, whichever language

you wish," was the reply. Then the emigrant spoke in Hungarian with a young dark-eyed, black-haired woman, and, returning, asked; "How much is it?" "I will give it to you if you can read." Mr.

Kraemer opened the Testament and pointed to a verse. The man read it fluently, and the Testament was given to him. He joined his wife, who took it joyfully.

"Give me one: I can read," said another immigrant. "I want a German Bible." After a

"Give me one; I can read," said another imigrant. "I want a German Bible." After a similar test, one was given to him. A young Slav had been standing by looking wisfully at the books in Mr. Kraemer's arms. At last he said: "Give me a Hungarian Bible."

"These are Protestant Bibles, you know. Are you a Protestant?"

"A Greek Catholic, but I want the Bible."

Mr. Kraemer opened the book as before, and pointed to a verse. The young fellow nodded his head affirmatively.

"That won't do," said Mr. Kraemer. "Read it." But the boy only nodded.

"You can't have one if you can't read." Then Mr. Kraemer began distributing among the crowd of Germans which had gathered around him. The young Slav remained close to him, and after ten minutes asked again for a Hungarian Bible."

art. A racener bogan distributing among the crowd of Germans which had gathered around him. The young Slav remained close to him, and after ten minutes asked again for a Hungarian Bible.

"But you can't read." said Mr. Kraemer.

"Yes I can." was the reply.

"Then read this." pointing as before to a verse. Again the young Slav nodded his head. But he did not read, so he didn't get the Bible. He still followed Mr. Kraemer closely, and when, some fifteen minutes later, the agent walked toward the packing boxes, the boy was at his heols. As Mr. Kraemer was about to put the books into the box the Blav said again: "Give me a Bible; I can read it. Please give me one."

"I'll try him once more." said Mr. Kraemer to the reporter. "I don't like to waste Bibles, but I would be very sorry to refuse one to any-body who could really use it. Read this," holding the Bible open. The boy hesitated awhile and then read the verse.

"There you are." said the agent. The young Slav grabbed the book and thrust it into the breast of his jacket, which he buttoned tightly. "Why didn't you read it before?" asked Mr. Kraemer: "you could have had it long ago."

"Because the strange sights and many people confused me."

He went to a group of his countrymen, several of whom returned with him for Bibles. Many of the immigrants offered to pay for their Bibles and were overjoyed when they heard that they could have them for nothing.

"Now," said Mr. Arnold to the reporter, "if you will come to our marine depository at 30 South street, you will probably lind Mr. Wm. G. Jones, our marine agent. He will visit a number of vessels to-day." On the way to the depository Mr. Arnold told the reporter that between September 1, 1882, and the 1st of the present month 30,783 emigrants had arrived, among whom; 53,871 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed by Mr. Kraemer and Mr. Jackson, who speak the Seandinavian languages. The greatest number of Bibles Jiven away are in German. Mr. Jones and other marine agents. When Mr. Arnold and the reporter reached 3

is familiar. The Scandinavian vessels are visited by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jones boards a vessel at the wharf, and by conversing with the Captain, mate, or steward or, if these officers show no interest, with the common sailors. Shok out if they want Bibles and other reading matter, and if they will take Bibles, Testaments, tracts, and Catechisms to distribute in the port for which they will clear. The next day he makes a bundle for that vessel according to the result of his conversation. He knows how to deal with sailors, because he has like devry position up to first mate on salling vessels himself, as he followed the sea some thirteen years."

"But how do you know that the books and papers left on board ships for distribution in toreign ports are distributed?"

"Because when the vessel arrives here sgain we board her and question whoever undertook the distribution. Besides, we receive letters both from those who undertook that duty and those who received the books and papers.

Mr. Jones, who was now ready to start, took up a number of bundles, saying: "First we will visit the consters, because they may start at any time." He went up the side of a brig as nimbly as a sailor, and, linding the man to whom he had arranged to deliver the package, handed it to him. After visiting several other consters he started for the office again. "Do you often flad officers or sailors who won't take the Bibles?" the reporter asked.

"Frequently among gailors of creeds other than the Protestant. But I sometimes have hard work among Protestants. Us wonderful how often you'll strike an infidel among mates and sailors who is well read in Sertiture and will argue with you. There was the Italian bark Glovanni. Her Captain had taken Bibles from me, and when she returned to this port I boarded her. After a pleasant chat with the Captain I asked the mate if he wanted a Bible. "As I was walking off the pier somebody behind me touched my shoulder. It was the Captain. The mate's not so bad as he talks, he said. Sometimes when a storm's brewin

Statue to Gen. Reynolds.

The plaster model for an equestrian status in bronze to Gen. John F. Reynolds, who fell at Gettysburg, stands in the temporary studio of John Rogers, the sculptor, at Stamford, Conn. It was on view to mom-bers of the press yeaterday. It is once and a half life size, about the proportions of the Washington statue in Union square. It looks a good deal larger on account of being indoors, and also, perhaps, because of the white-ness of the player. When put into bronze and erected in some large open gaze, it will probably look less colossal. The statue is intended by a number of wealthy Philadelphians, who have formed themselves into Reynolds Montment Association, as a gift to their city. The casting will probably be done there. The General is represented as in the front of an ad-

vancing column, and is pointing toward the enemy's position. The horse is restive, and has one fore foot in the air. The tieneral's face is expressive of resolution not unmixed with anxiety. It appears as though might he a very good likeness.

This is the first large work that Mr. Regers has at-

tempted. He is well known throughout the country for his small groups in clay and terra cotta of homely and patriotic subjects. The present work has been modelled directly in plaster of Paris, to obviate the difficulty of handling so large a mass in clay-

The Judicial Nomination in the Second Dis-

From the Plushing Daily Times. If the Democrats nominate Willard Bartlett y an impartial and sound judgment, by an honorabl character, and by experience remarkably wide and rich for so young a lawyer to preside over any court in the State. They will have offered the people for their suc-frages a candidate not only hard to beat at the polla, but difficult to excel as a judicial officer. And unless our earty name as good or a better man we hope he will be

The Hon. P. O. Prince Declines.

PROPERT MASS IN THE CATHEDRAL Another Public Session of the Catholic

The superb reredes of St. Patrick's Cathe drai was stripped yesterday of the flowers and golden candelabra that ordinarily adorn it. On the summit of the tabernacle was a golder crucifix, and on either side flickered tall tapers of unbleached wax. The table of the al voluminous length of black velvet. At the foot of the steps leading up to the gates of the sand tuary was a lofty bier, enveloped in a pall of black velvet. On the bler was a cushion of purple silk supporting a mitre of cloth of gold. About the bier were disposed tapers of unbleached wax in high golden candelabra.

At 10 o'clock the pews were filled and the aisles were thronged with persons assembled to witness the ceremonies of the second public ession of the Council of the Roman Catholic Province of New York, which convened on Sunday. The first coromonies were to be the elebration of a pontifical requiem mass for he repose of the souls of the dead prelates of the province.

At five minutes past 10 o'clock the door of the sacristy was thrown open, and a cross-bearer, upholding a golden archiepiscopai processional cross, and two acolytes, bearing tapers, appeared. They led forth a purple-cassocked train of choristers. After the choristers came the cantors to the Council, Fathers Riordan and Kean, whose wonderful voices are famed throughout the Roman Catholic are famed throughout the Roman Catholic provinces of the United States. Then came the theologians of the Council, with lace surplices over their black caseooks, preceding the pastors of many churches in this city and its vicinity. There was an interval then of black and brown color in the procession, bands of Benedictines and Franciscans appearing in their menkish garb, girt with cords, and pacing slowly. Following came Monsignori Quinn. Doane, and Seton, wearing damatics of black damasked silk, embroidered in gold, over albe of lace and trailing purple soutanes. They preceded a number of Bishops. Over their purple caseocks and lace surplices the Bishops had copes of silver-encrusted black silk, fastened at the throat with purple ribbon. Their mitres were of white silk. At the side of each Bishop was his chaplain, wearing an alb of lace over his soutane. Each chaplain had in his right hand a burning taper typitying the Gospel light that accompanies the successors of the apostles. The Bishops had recedence of the celebrant of the mass, Bishop McNierney of Albany, whose chasuble of black silk was richly wrought in gold, and the assistant priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, whose damatics of black silk was richly wrought in gold, and the assistant priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, whose damatics of black silk were weighty with golden embroidery. Dr. McDounsil, the young master of ceremonies, was the last.

The strains of Cherubini's Requiem Eternam swelled from the organ loft as the Bishops swept through the wade-opened santuary gates to the chairs of states raising for them on either side of the altar. Ine Monsignori and the theologians of the Council disposed themselves in the oaken stalls behind. Monsignor Quinn, led the way from the sacristy for Cardinal McCloskey. The Cardinal were a lighted taper, a missal, and a mitre of color of black was a mitre of white watered silk. About him were the deacons of honor, his private secretary, and his objects placed in the face of the cardinal read the absolution. In turn the B provinces of the United States. Then came the theologians of the Council, with lace sur-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- The friends of Justice Willer are preparing to make a demonstration for him as a candidate for the Republican nomination. Ex-tracts from the opinions delivered by him in the Supreme Court on addicate of political interest, and which are expected to operate on public opinion favorably, will be

tive character. He was greatly instrumental, as a mounter of the Bicetoral Commission, in confirming the great fraud by which Hayes was falsely declared to be elected President over a majority of both the States and the pokerist would consider first of all in calculating the sepular vote for Mr. Tilden.

Justice Field is also a candidate for the Presidency. He has been twenty years on the bench, and is 07 years of age. Recently he wrote a letter to a friend in Virginia, in which he advocated a return to the cotton tax of seventy millions of dellars. This bid for Southern apport has not been answered with the favor that was

The Alta California of San Francisco has lately become a Democratic paper in name, and a champion of Judge Field's candidacy, but under circumstances that are not likely to advance this idea. The Central Pacife Railroad held a mortgage on this paper, which its ostensible owners could not pay, and it was transferred

to the corporation to meet that debt.

Judge Field is therefore presented as the choice of this corporation for President. He has consistently maintained the interest of that and of kindred corporations on the bench.

on the bench.

Justices of the Supreme Court receive liberal salaries, and after ten years of service, and attaining the age of 0, they may retire on full pay. They are supposed to be disconnected with politics, and to be devoted to the uties for which they are paid. The spectacle of Judges of the highest court seeking political honors is not pleas ing to the American people.

No Mellef for Welss Beer Manufacturers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27,-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans has written a letter to A. Briegleb of New York, the atterney for the weiss beer manufac-turers, in reply to the brief flied some days ago urging a reconsideration of the Commissioner's decision in rezard to the bottling of weiss beer from stamped packages. Commissioner Evans, in declining to reopen the question and reeffirming his former decision, save that after a careful examination of the argiment shountied to him, he has reached the conclusion that we'se beer is uniques stonainly a fermented liquer, and as such comes within the scope of the statute relating to the removal of fermented inques from stamped packages. He says also that he understands that as a matter of practice the beer is not bettled from the harries, but that it is slumped from them to total of the says. He says also that he understands that as a matter of practice that he can be to the says of the says of the says of the says. It is perfectly apparent that no tax is paid upon the beer at \$1, but that your chair or one-third as great in volume while in progress of making as it will be when it becomes beer. If your clients bottle we'ss beer from the barrel, upon which stamps have been afflixed, there will be no violation of law. Commissioner Evans, in duclining to reopen the question

Blaine Leasing his New Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Sopt. 27.—While Secretary of State under Garfield, Blaine began the erection of a fine residence in the fashionable centre of Washington, with the expectation of living there in splendor for four if not eight years. Gardeld's assassination changed al not eight years. Gardeld's assassination clienged all that and he has since got into the habit of speaking of his expensive new house as his foily. Mr. Blaims has decided to runti it, and it appears toolay that he has least it to L. Z. Letter, the Choose merchant, for a term of years. There seems to be a failally over the group of spleidid houses recently creeked here by politicians. Blaine, which make the control of the c

Printing the Pension List. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27,-Congress last winter

ordered the printing of the pension list, rather to the disgust of the Pension Office, as it has been the policy of that bureau to keep the list a secret. The argument has that bureau to keep the list a secret. The argument has been that the pension claim agents if put in possession of the addresses of pensioners would use the facts thus obtained to their own great profit and the embarrasement of the office. Commissioner Dudley has however, advocated the publication of late, and has forwarded it as much as possible. It is designed to get the full list printed for the use of Congress on its ressambility in December, and to-day advance sheets were given out of the first volume, a bulky document of 900 pages, containing 57,500 names in all. This volume deals only with the States of New York and Penneylvania.

Sentences of Naval Officers Approved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-It is understood that Boston, Sopt. 27.—A cable despatch was received by the Democratic State Committee, to-day, from
the Mon. F. G. Prince who positively refuses to accept
the nonunation for Lessteamt-Governor made by the
Democratic Convention 3 settenced to disminsul from the service regulations
and softenced to disminsul from the service. The cases COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL,

Their Grisvances and Demands Embedied in an Address to the People. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.-The National Colored Convention late last night adopted the

seputchre.

Second-We are not insensible to the fact that the

tended to render forever impossible the crime of huma-

people are denied justice in the courts, denied the fro

pursuits.

Eleventh—In nearly every State in the Union both North and South, our race are not allowed to enter freely into the trades, or gain employment in the higher walks of life. This is unworthy of our institutions and hurtful to the reputation of our country at home and

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Nominating a Prosperous Farmer and a

BALTIMORE Sent 27 - The Republican State

Convention met in Masonic Temple at 11 A.M. to-day The Hon, J. Norrison Harris was elected Chairman. The

Hon. Hart B. Holton of Howard county was nominated for Governor, Dr. Washington Smith of Dorchester for Comptroller, and R. Stockett Matthews of Baltimore for Attorney General. The nominations were all made

manimously and by acclamation. Mr. Holton addressed

ascertains that there are 25,000 possible hands, and

how many times a royal flush could be obtained in the course of an evening's play, vis., the element of skill.

Mr. Proctor evidently commits the prodigious error of

looking upon draw noker as a game of chance, which is forting upon graw power as a game of chance, which it isn't—that is, not always. In the hands of mon entirely great the deal is mightler than methematics. Mr. Proctor's table of chances is as follows:

Total number of possible hands.....

Theoretically this is all right, but in actual practice it

s conspicuously mexact. It will be seen that the as-

renomer wholly ignores the cold deck, the thumb-slide

readers the pass and the five-card draw all of which would at once occur to the pokerist as important ele-ments in the game. The table is applicable only to

straight poker, and a square game at that. In draw

poker, the draw upsets the calculations, and instead of a full hand being possible 3.744 times, the chances of

getting it are equal to the combined chances of pairs and

In support of the position that the game is not one of chance, and in epposition to even the authority of so eminent an astronomer as Mr. Proctor, we have the high

legal authority of no less a persounge than Judge Cox of

Navada, whose judicial decision was given in the case of the State agt. John Doe. Defendant was charged with engaging in a game of chance on the Lord's day.

in violation of the statute in such case made and pro

vided, and contrary to the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. It appeared in a vidence that the defendant was found playing poker with one Kentuck, and de-

fendant's motion to quash the complaint was granted

the Court holding that defendant doln't stand the ghost

of a chance.

In the face of this decision by a court of unusually

competent jurisdiction, the superficial investigations of

a British sharp, who evidently never even availed him

self of the opportunity for practical illustration which this Government kindly furnished when it sent Gen.

Schenck to the court of St. James's, cannot be consid

ered conclusive. If Mr. Proctor will come over here

An Honest Man for Prosident.

Be deeply buried, every one; One living issue fills the land, By which all honest men may stand;

That everywhere the people shout This war cry, "Turn the rascals out!" To one great end their minds are bent— An honest man for President.

So long the surplus thieves held sway.

That now the masses want to know

On thing can show how all is spent— An honest man for President

A worker, no mere gentleman; A man whose keen and practised eye

All frauds and stenis at once can apy

We want to get, if now we can,

Then let the dying issues die

A man both eminent and pure,

An houset man for President.

Economy's embodimes

Just how their many milli

Let issues that are dead and gone

One thing alone is excellent-

An houset man for President.

A party, sound in days before,

now so rotten at the core

he can find men who will show him a royal flush for

Of flush sequences there may be ...

full hands

Of pairs Of other hands

The Convention then adjourned.

following address:

lergymen have frowned on Sanday new spapers. -The Scott liquor law has yielded \$2,000,000, and this sum they are distributing in charities and em-ploying to increase police efficiency in this. The National Convention of Colored Men, assembled, spectfully present the following as embracing their

-The City Fathers of Ocala, Fig., passed iews and sentiments: First—We are grateful for and rejoice in the miraculous in ordinance forfeiting concealed weapons, and new the have a small armory and don't know what to do with it. emancipation that came to our race twenty years ago.
We cannot forget the great sacrifice of the women and -The " wheel of fortune" feature of the nerote men who made possible the struckle in which treason and slavery were consigned to a common

Wisconsin State fair realized \$2.500 over the \$1.000 paid the Agricultural Society for the privilege of introducing that hind of wambling. -Mr. Gladstone received his first critical

SUNBEAMS.

-Blanco, Texas, voted: For prohibition

122; against prohibition, 33
—Pittsburgh's Methodist and Presbyterian

Congress of the United States has shed upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens, nor would we be forestful of the imagnificent amendments to the Constitution in ongratulation on his recent translation of Cowper's Hark, my soul, it is the Lord!" Into the language of Dante, from Cardmai Manning. -The Democratic Convention in Warren county. Miss., having declined to make nominations, the Republican Convention met a day or two later and

also voted not to nominate candidates for county offices.
This leaves it a scrub race among the candidates.

—It is said that the largest grapevine in the United States grows on the premises of Mr. Madden in Pikecounty, Ga. It is eighteen years old, is thirty-

We have had enough of this. But we do believe that many of the laws intended to secure to us our rights as citizens are nothing more than dead letters. In the Southern States, almost without exception, the colored Routnern States, almost without exception, the colored people are denied justice in the courts, denied the fruit of their housest labor, defrauded of their political rights at the ballot hox, shut out from learning trades cheesed out of their civil rights by innk-epers and common carrier companies, and left by the States to an inadequate opportunity to reducation and general improvement.

Fourth-We regard the intern question during questions with a moral manufacturing questions, and their questions and moral manufacturing questions, especially in the South, reed receiving, and that the polaritonion creatis and morigage system should be abolished, that honest labor should be remunciated; that the landholders of the South should recognize that this question is to be solved by encouraging the negroes to industry, to fragality, and to husdress bahits by inciting them to habits of thrift, by assisting them to equire an interest in the soil, by paying them bonest wages for honest work, and by misking them contented and lappy. The white mea and owners of the soil in the South can settle the question of labor and capital between the white and the black.

Fith—We believe in a lireal comprehensive assignment of the year of the soil in the south can settle the question of that they may become intelligent and fair value of the paying them content and good citizens. The religious and moral training of the worth of our race should not be neglected. The hope of every people is in adherence to sound social, lexical, and ethical principles. The moral clement in the character is of greater value than wealth or education, and this must be festered by the family and encouraged by the paying.

Sixh—The failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trait Company is a marvel of our time. It was established to receive the carnings of persons heretoure held in bondage and the descendants of such persons. It was established by the Government and thought to be solvent. In changing its charter the trialess transcended their authority, and th four inches in circumference at its base, is a quarter of a mile long, and yields five wagon loads of grapes. —They are arranging for a big excursion party from New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, and other Southern, cities to make a flying trip to the North as far as Boston. The excursionists will arrive in this city on Monday, Oct. 23, and after breakfasting they will visit Central Park and cross the great bridge. They will start

-Although Cambridge University is generally regarded as second to Oxford in the classical cur-riculum, she has educated the principal English poets. Chancer is generally believed to have been a Cambridge man, Milton was a Master of Arts at Christ's College, and Dryden went from Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge. Of the poets of this century, Wordsworth was a Johnton and Coleridge an undergraduate of Jesus

Cambridge. Lord Byron is one of the glories of Trinity, and Aifred Tennyson was of the same college.

—The announcement that the Comtesse de one familiar with the semi-ecclesiastical life she led before the death of her husband. She has always been noted for abstemiousness and austerity of manner. In appearance she is tall and thin, and dresses habitually in the plainest of black silk costumes, with no decorative treatment of the material. She will, it is said, spend the remainder of her days in the cloisters of the convent at Gratz, and her large estates will go to the Church.

-First-class tenors, as everybody knows, of the tenors at the Opera House in Paris received 55 france for every note he sang. The tenor, who had the reputation of being very "near," went to purchase a vase at a fashionable shop, and complained of the high price asked, 21 francs. "Why, I should have thought price asked 21 francs. With 1 should have head the last person to complain. I am told every note you sing is worth 55 francs." The great tenor had the vase packed up, went to the pay desk and sang do, re, int. fa.—"There, that makes 22 francs; I want I franc change "

-Two thousand and two hundred trains leave the stations of London every twenty-four hours. Every hour, between 10 in the morning and 11 at night, 1,600 trains start for the various termini in London that is, at the rate of 120 and more every hour, or two minute all day long, not including the trains on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan district. Of the 2,200 de-spatched daily, 1,750 serve the suburbs and a suburban region of thirty miles around the city. Fifteen leave for Scotland and Ireland and sixteen for the Continent Three hundred and twelve trains start from Victoria,
321 from Liverpool street, and 395 from Broad at.

—Canon Liddon, the Chrysostom of the

English pulpit is at present engaged in translating Ros nini's "Five Woonds of the Church," and writing a life of the late Dr. Pusey. When the thoughts of Rosmin and the career of Pusey are the topics of his medits tions, the product in the pulpit would naturally be expected by the acrious evangelical, who wonders every day "why Dr. Liddon does not go over to Rome," to savor of Papietry. So far-from this his sermons, which are of splendid cloquence, have been reported in full every week in Non-Conformist periodicals, and are is-

sued, sandwiched between the sturdy Puritanism of Mr.
Spurgeon and the outpourings of Dr. Talmage.

—They are taking down the front wall of a ive-story brick building at South and Essex streets, ing of the wail to the use of Portland cement. He says: used much where it has been exposed to the air. It was mly about a year ago discovered that this cement would expand under these conditions." Some interesting ex-periments have been made in Mr. Bradlec's office. Three glass bottles were filled with Portland cement and senled tight. One burst in two days one in eight days and the third in ten days-proving that the cement does expand.
-Faunie Brigham Ward, writing from Mon-

Attorney General. The nominations were all image unanimously and by acclamation. Mr. Holton addressed the Convention, and promised, if elected, to carry out every reform pedged in the platform.

The platform approves "the wise, able, and conservative Administration of President Arthur?" declares that the gravest abuses continue to exist in the ndiministration of the State Government, and that to carry out the reforms the popular sentiment domades would be to delivene the Dano cratic rulers, that inhoring men have an equal right with the owners of espiral to make peaceful combinations for their own protection, and that such right with the secured to them by law, points to the record of the Republican party and its policy of protection as establishing its sympathy with the interests of labor, and chains that, while that policy is directed to the foller development and tostering ease of such none industries, the policy of the Itemography party tends to reduce wages and to bring the American workmen down to the lower level of the Fedgal workshoot that the eliticans and products of the State should be enforced.

Mr. Holton, the cambidate for tovernor is a prosperious farmer and member elect to the next Congress Fron the Affelt district. At the election last fall his majority over Chapman's majority over his opponent was 1.781. terey, Mexico, to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, notes the vasion in peaceful, unoffending Monterey. She then goes on to say: "Through these streets our soldiers stor taken, and every room was a scene of murder. Under all the snave 'international' talk that to-day prevails from the majority of savants in that he frequently turns the light of his intellect upon the practical artiss of the world, and illuminates subjects that are closely con-nected with the daily life of the average man. He has an the stave international talk that to-day prevails in Mexico runs a current, deep and strong of animosity to Americans. The time is likely to come within the next decade when the smouldering fires of the old hatred will harst forth anew against the now would be peaceful invasion, and when that time arrives it will be well for Americans to get out of the city." recently devoted his time to eluculating the inveteries.

The designs of the proposed Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster are second hand. They are those of the votive church at Vienna purchased by Sir Tatton Sykes from the famous Gothic ar chitect of Vienna who has just died. His con, also an architect, was to have come to London to superintend the building of the cathedral, and to give designs for the Archbishop's house and other buildings, but in con sequence of the death of his father he has been unable to undertake the work. Sir Tatton will now have to choose another architect. The builder of the Votive Church was an ardent disciple of the famous Pagin, the great reviver of the Gothic movement, and the son of the latter, Peter Paul Pugin, will probably be the archi-3.741 tect selected.

-New York's gold mines were visited by a correspondent of the Troy Budget last week. They are in Hamilton county. He found the Amsterdam Company's shaft sunk to a depth of fifty feet. The ore from this averages 514 to the ton, and may be milled, he says for fifty cents a ton. Superintendent Warmuth, who is a Western miner of twenty years' experience, says that the indications are as good as were those in California and Navada in years gone by. The company have erected a substantial building and filled it with improved machinery, at a cost of \$17,000. The Benson mine yields a net profit of \$2.08 per ton. The shaft of the Bleecke mine is down only eleven feet; but the average value of gold to the ton, by the assayer's test is \$20.10-usin mly the material that could be sifted through a twenty mesh sieve.

Orange, Texas, twenty miles north of Subine City—" the future city of the Gulf"—is described by a writer in the New Orleans Times Democrat. Orange has eight lumber mills, most of which have shingle me hines attached, and they turn out daily an aggregate of 255,000 feet of luminer and 50,000 ahingles. The writed continues: "Lutcher & Moore's mill is the best in the State. It cost its proprietors upward of \$40,000. Their own about 100,000 acres of timber lands in Calcasies parish, from which they are supplied. Several boilers, generating an aggregate of 300 horse power, are in cost stant the. The engine was continuing the the stant use. The engine was originally ordered by the United States Government for use on the lower Mississippi. It and its mate, afterward bought by Gov Wash-burn of Illinois, cost \$50,000. Mr. Lutcher assured me that he had cut 100,000 feet of lumber within twelve hours. All-night work is carried on under the rays of

-Mexico is the only city on this continent, except New York, with opera all the year round. Dur-ing most of the time it is Spanish, but in the wistor there are one or two long seasons of Italian opera of the first class, and also of French opera, the latter being by the same companies which entertain New Orleans. The Spanish opers of the lighter type is a musical drams in the true-segme, being generally serious, with a tendency to the spectacular, and relieved by a comic tener. The action to usually exciting, and the ballet plays a conspicuous part. The music both orchestral and vocal, has often a lendency to extreme elaboration, vying sometimes with the grand opera, both Meyerbest and Rossini occasionally serving as models. A peculiar feature of the Spanish musical stage, and not an agreeable one, is the artificial and conventional method of acting, copied from Italian precedents. They set the stage magnificently in the spectacular pieces, while the ballet is

—For the first time in several years, the warrant a visit to the famous lakes of Kiliarney without danger of obstruction by police. The hotel keepers, guides, beatmen and mountainers have reaped a rich harvest. "Sir John Courtney" remains a character is kiliarney. He is popular with tourists whom he has conducted over the inia, through the Gap of Dunlee, and across the lakes. He was asked how he obtained his title "It happened like this, sir," he anwered. "The first time the Prince of Wales was here I was the guide for his party. He was then a lively young prince, as you are aware, no doubt, and enjoyed himself as he the party were upon the mountain beyond one day, and the party were feeling in lively spirits, when the Prince began joking me. Then they all joked me, and knowing my place, I kept it. At last the Prince, saying I was a devilish clever follow, declared, still in a hantering way, that he would knight me, and so, ordering me to kneel, be placed his came on my shoulder and declared ma Sir John Courtney from their ever effect. me Sir John Courtney from then ever after."

-For the first time in several years, the